

Austria Asks Allies for Peace Parley; French Drive 2 Miles Into Laon Defences; U. S. Proves Lenine and Trotzky in Hun Pay

Kaiser's Plot To Start War Conquest of World Bared

Germany Shown to Have Made Plans Long Before Sara- jevo Assassination

Russia Betrayed For \$25,000,000

Plots Laid to Wreck U. S. Industries Two Years Before Amer- ica Entered War

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Proofs removing any doubt that Lenine and Trotzky, the Bolshevik leaders, are paid German agents, are laid before the world to-day by the United States government in the first instalment of an amazing series of official documents disclosed through the Committee on Public Information.

Secured in Russia by American agents, these documents not only show how the German government through its Imperial Bank paid its gold to Lenine, Trotzky and their immediate associates to betray Russia into deserting her allies, but give added proof, if any be necessary, that Germany had perfected her plans for a war of world conquest long before the assassinations at Sarajevo, which, as the world now is convinced, conveniently furnished her pretext.

Early Designs on America

Those documents further show that before the world war was four months old, and more than two years before the United States was drawn into it, Germany already was setting afoot her plans to "mobilize destructive agents and observers" to cause explosions, strikes and outrages in this country and planned the employment of "anarchists and escaped criminals" for the purpose.

The intrigue appears to have been carried down to the last detail of arrangement with typical German system. It will be revealed in a series of seven articles furnished by the Committee on Public Information each morning, beginning to-day, until the series is complete.

Originals of documents, photographs of originals and typewritten circulars, some of them marked "very secret" or "private" and many of them bearing the annotations of the Bolshevik leaders themselves; some of them containing references to "Comrade Trotzky" or "Comrade Lenine" comprise damning record.

Some of the originals, it is shown, although deposited in the secret archives of the Bolsheviks, were required to be returned later to representatives of the German General Staff in Petrograd that they might be destroyed. But evidence of them remained in the fabric of roguery and into the vacancies they fit perfectly.

Sought to Hide Bribe

The Bolshevik leaders themselves informed their "comrades" that the German government had required the return of the order of the German Imperial Bank depositing 50,000,000 gold rubles in a Stockholm bank for Lenine and Trotzky, and that at the same time the accounts of the bank had been "audited" to conceal the payments.

The first instalment of the revelations appearing here is prefaced by an official statement by the Committee on Public Information, which

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German Brewers Own Daily In Washington, Says Palmer

Its Publisher Kept Source of Fund for Liquor Traffic's Organ in Nation's Capital Secret, Alien Property Custodian Tells Pennsylvania Democrats

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 14.—A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Enemy Property Custodian, told the Democratic State Committee here to-day, in the course of an attack upon Senator Reies Penrose, that a dozen German brewers had paid hundreds of thousands of dollars publisher "without disclosing whose money had bought that organ of public opinion in the very capital of the nation, in the shadow of the Capitol itself, has been fighting the battle of the liquor traffic."

Mr. Palmer was one of several who assailed Senator Penrose and Judge E. C. Bonniwell, and a resolution was passed with only two dissenting votes repudiating Judge Bonniwell as the party's gubernatorial candidate.

"The organized liquor traffic of this state," said Mr. Palmer, "through its old conduct, seeks to fool the people into the belief that the Democratic party is fighting for personal liberty, when as a matter of fact, its candidate is the instrument and tool of this same liquor traffic."

German Brewers Buy Paper

"Let me say to you as an illustration of the length to which these interests will go, that facts will soon appear which will conclusively show that twelve or thirteen German brewers of America, in association with the United States Brewers' Association, furnished the money, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, to buy a great newspaper in one of the chief cities of the nation; and its publisher, without disclosing whose money had bought that organ of public opinion in the very capital of the nation, in the shadow of the Capitol itself, has been fighting the battle of the liquor traffic."

"That money was placed there under methods and by contrivances cleverly designed to keep secret forever who it was that put the money into that great

Newsdealers In Brooklyn Defeat Hearst

News Company Gives Up Attempt to Force His Papers on Dealers

The newsdealers of Brooklyn have won their fight to compel the Brooklyn News Company, a subsidiary of the American News Company, to cease sending them Hearst papers they cannot sell and do not want.

The attempt of the Brooklyn News Company to nullify the efforts of the Brooklyn dealers to shake off the Hearst yoke by ignoring instructions to cut or cancel their orders for Hearst's "American" has been one of the outstanding features of the Hearst reign of terror. If the company could compel them to take Hearst papers whether they wanted them or not and could compel them to pay for them the dealers would be badly handicapped and the Hearst crowd could view their protests with complacency.

So also could the junk men, who with the Hearst crowd stood to profit by the newsdealers' loss.

Organization Proves Effective

The explanation of the change in policy of the Brooklyn News Company, according to Joseph A. Sultan, president of the Brooklyn Newsdealers' Protective Association, Inc., is the fact that in Brooklyn the dealers are more highly organized than in the other boroughs.

"The improvement in Brooklyn," said he, "is, in my opinion, due to the fact that we have a much stronger organization than in some of the other boroughs and a more determined stand has been taken there. What has been done in Brooklyn can and will be done in the other boroughs."

"So far, the American News Company has not changed its policy of extending this most important aid to Hearst in the other boroughs. I believe, however, that it will. I do not see how it can do anything else, unless the rulings of the War Industries Board are to become dead letters and things to mock at."

The same old crowd yesterday con-

U. S. Division Seizes 2,400 Huns in Drive

Americans Dig Germans Out of Comfortable Un- derground Strongholds

Staff Is Praised For Daring Plans

Confidence of Commander in the Yankees' Ability Amazes French Officer

By Wilbur Forrest
(Special Cable to The Tribune)

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LORRAINE, Sept. 14.—One American division which took part in the St. Mihiel battle stands out. This unit gathered in 2,400 prisoners, including forty officers, mostly lieutenants, and a few captains. The latter incident confirms the report that German officers seldom risk their precious hides in advanced positions, and seems to give emphasis to another truth—that the officers lack faith in the German rank and file.

The German soldiers, according to every doughboy to whom I have talked to-day, stayed in their trenches, firing their machine guns until the American waves were close. Then they either bolted or surrendered. Many were literally dug out of dugouts where they had barricaded themselves.

The trenches, constructed four years ago, remained ordinary trenches, but the dugouts in some cases were elaborate and well furnished, containing all the comforts of home. Some had clipper and pictures from German newspapers dated 1915 on the walls. One cartoon depicted Uncle Sam as a German sympathizer, surrounded by his German-American nephews. This cartoon miraculously had not been torn down or defaced in any way since America entered the war.

Brisbane's "Washington Times" Only Paper Bought Recently

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—In discussion here of A. Mitchell Palmer's attack on brewers at Harrisburg, Penn., to-night it was pointed out that the only Washington paper which has recently changed hands in "The Washington Times."

The editor of "The Washington Times" is Arthur Brisbane, right hand man of William Randolph Hearst, and also editor of Hearst's Chicago "Examiner-Herald."

Huns Moved Last Long Distance Gun

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—French soldiers have located the emplacement of the last big cannon used by the Germans in the bombardment of Paris. An official dispatch from France to-day says:

"In the Corbi Wood, in the neighborhood of Beaumont and Cugny, the platform of the last Bertha fixed up to fire on the Paris region has been found. The spot is just as airplane photographs have shown it to be. The gun itself had been removed. The position is in two different parts, one for the real gun and one for a sham. The firing gun does not seem to have been hit by our airplanes, but the sham one bears marks of their fire."

It required the same American dash and daring in conception which your men display on the battlefield. I believe that European generals would have thought longer and been more cautious about the same plan. The American advance has been admirable. It has shown that your general's confidence in his men was not misplaced. Taking trench systems is not the same as taking open positions."

The great number of prisoners taken in the St. Mihiel drive was a source of some embarrassment to their captors. One unit of General Pershing's forces had no place to put them. Prisoners and guards stood in the rain many hours before the long march to the French prison camp in the rear began.

One of the most remarkable occurrences in the war, which throws some light of the enemy's morale in this sector, was the taking of Count Scheming, a German battalion commander. When found in a safe dugout with his servants, who had packed his baggage preparatory to being herded in the rear of the American line, he admitted that he had planned to give up. The voluntary surrender of ordinary soldiers and a few under officers has been common during the last two months, but I believe this is the first time that a member of the nobility has in this way shown a loss of faith in the Germans.

The Austrian prisoners taken by the French were Magyars. This element constitutes the highest remaining morale in the Austrian armies. Their presence on this frontier has been known for some time, and they fought with more ardor than several of the German units.

The first day's advance practically settled the fate of the salient before noon. The heavy rains came in the Allies' favor. The German aeroplanes were very active in bombing Thursday night, in contrast with during the day, when Franco-American planes held absolute control of the air.

Gains Many Customers

Instead, however, of damaging the Moscowitz business, they actually helped him. Long before he usually is sold out of papers his counter was bare. Many who had not been among his customers went to him as a matter of fair play.

Moscowitz's regular customers resented the presence of these "guerillas," as they termed them, and arguments and denunciations were frequent, with Moscowitz acting the part of a peace preserver.

"I told those of my customers who were inclined to use force in driving the fellows away that they would oblige me greatly by keeping the peace," he said. "For one thing, I do not want trouble about my place, and in the next place, why should I do anything to drive away such good advertisements? Lots of people pay good money for sandwich men and other kinds of advertising that do not begin to get the results these fellows get for me."

"Then, again, it brings home to a

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Dual Monarchy Invites All Belligerents to Discussion

(By The Associated Press)

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 14.—The Austro-Hungarian government to-day invited all belligerent governments to enter into non-binding discussions at some neutral meeting place with a view to bring about peace. The Holy See and all neutral nations will also be notified. An official statement from Vienna making the above announcement has been received here.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—News of the Austro-Hungarian government's peace proposition reached Washington too late to obtain from officials an expression as to how it might be received. There had been some hints that an offer of this kind might come from Austria after the victory at arms in France.

N. Y. Troops in New Advance Western Drive, Of Americans Says March Is Expected

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Both New York divisions of American soldiers—the 27th, composed of National Guardsmen, and the 77th, comprising the drafted men who were trained at Camp Upton—are actively engaged in the present operations on the Western front, General March, Chief of Staff, announced to-day.

The Camp Upton division was in the advance from the Vesle to the Aisne, under the command of Brigade General Evan M. Johnson, the senior brigade commander who has temporarily relieved Major General George M. Duncan, recently ordered home for duty. Major General O'Ryan's New York Guard division still is operating with the British in Flanders, General March said.

Elimination of the St. Mihiel salient by the first big American offensive and the consequent reduction of that sector by twenty-two miles, General March said to-day, is of extreme importance in that it gives the Allies a much better base "for future offensive operation."

General March paid high tribute to the American forces which in less than two days wiped out this salient, the narrowest and most angular on the entire Western front. The operations there, he said, not only were a tribute to the work of the staff, but to the individual soldier.

No report has yet come from General Pershing identifying any individual unit which participated in the advance.

General March, however, announced the composition of the staff which under General Pershing planned and executed the movement.

General March laid particular emphasis on the determination of the United States to continue to exert its whole strength against the Germans. He referred to recent publications which, he said, intimated that America was not going through with the war despite the enlarged military programme. This suggestion, he declared, was "preposterous in its falsity."

It seemed incredible, the chief of staff said, that such propaganda could gain attention at a time when the War Department has just secured increased age limits for the draft and was about to ask an additional \$7,000,000,000 for the use of the military establishment during the present year. All reports from American forces

Prisoners Taken by Pershing May Be Many Times the Number Reported

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Sept. 14.—When the St. Mihiel operation began there were from 90,000 to 100,000 Germans inside the salient. They escaped at the rate of 1,000 hourly, but the pincers closed and trapped a hitherto unknown number. The 13,300 already taken prisoner does not include the bulk of those believed to be trapped in the salient.

An entire German regiment, with its commander and all the staff, was captured.

[The operation which closed the salient was completed in about twenty-seven hours.]

The total number of prisoners taken to date by the Americans, officially given as 13,300, represents only those counted back at the pens. Those taken by the French have not been totalled, while it is believed many Germans remain hidden in the forests and small woods within the pouch, the mouth of which was closed when the two forces made a junction at Vigneulle.

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Retreating Foe Is Harassed by Pershing's Army

Poilus' Attack on Left of Yankees Smashes Line and Forces Weakened Enemy Back on Seven-Mile Front to Maximum Depth of Two Miles

Mangin's Troops Bag 1,800 Captives In Advance Astride the Ailette

British Press On East of Havrincourt and Force Teutons Back in Onslaughts in Flanders —New U. S. Offensive Is Fore- cast for Near Future

September 14, 1:30 A. M.

Foch struck a new blow yesterday against the wavering German line.

In a sweeping attack on both sides of the Ailette River, northeast of Soissons, Mangin's Tenth Army drove forward over the enemy's positions on an eleven-mile front. The French advanced two miles at some points. Eighteen hundred prisoners had been counted in the early hours of the advance.

Allement and Sancy fell to the attacking forces, as well as Mont des Singes. On the right, along the Aisne, the French forced their way into the outskirts of Vailly.

Twenty thousand prisoners have been taken by Pershing's forces in the St. Mihiel salient. With Anglo-French captures of 3,000 more, reported yesterday, the total Allied toll of captives since Foch's first drive of July 18 has passed the 175,000 mark.

Reports from observers state that large forces of Germans, unincorporated in the official reports of prisoners taken, were trapped by the Franco-American pincers at St. Mihiel. Of the 90,000 or more Germans within the salient, less than half, it is hinted, have escaped.

The American First Army continued to harass the retreating enemy north of the Vigneulle-Pagny line and crushed the counter thrusts of the foe against the new Allied line.

On the Americans' left the enemy began a new retreat on a seven-mile front between Chatillon and Tresauvaux, east of Verdun. He fell back from one to two miles under the pursuing pressure of French assaults.

The possibility of a new American drive in the St. Mihiel sector was indicated yesterday by General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, in his weekly interview.

The British made fresh progress in sharp fighting east of Havrincourt and a double gain in the Lys Valley sector in Flanders, Field Marshal Haig announced.

Germans in Counter Attack Recoil Before Pershing's Solid Defence

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LORRAINE, Sept. 14 (12:30 p. m.).—The enemy counter attacked against part of the American lines on Friday evening and again during the night, but met with an intense and accurate artillery fire and recoiled. The Americans took a few prisoners in these attacks.

Hard fighting has taken place in the quarries northeast of Fey-en-Hey, where the Germans had placed one big gun and many machine guns in a well defended position.

Additional Austrian prisoners have been taken. Native civilians said that they came in only a few days ago.

Artillery fire and gas shells were sent against certain American positions during the night, but they did little damage.

Positions Are Organized

The Americans are organizing their newly taken positions rapidly, and are pushing forward exploitation parties. Prisoners and supplies are being collected and roads are being constructed in No Man's Land. Much booty and ammunition have fallen to the Franco-American allies.

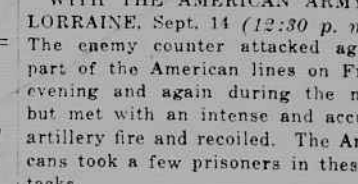
Prisoners and refugees alike are greatly impressed by the fact that the Americans are eating white bread, regarding it as a particularly ominous sign for Germany.

Throughout the night and early to-day Pershing's men continued to advance, and finished cleaning up the St. Mihiel salient. They cleared the forests of lurking Germans.

Enemy Expected Attack

Prisoners made conflicting statements respecting German preparations for an attack in this sector. Some say it was unexpected; others declare they had advance information of the hour and place of the attack. Still others expected it would take place September 15, and say that the artillery had been ordered to withdraw on the night of the attack. The next command was being moved when the attack began, and therefore was caught

THE NEW STROKE



The French attacked anew at (1), following the American success at (2).